Num. CXXI.] THE November 15, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, November 15, 1788. [Vol. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, criminſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff kattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain ganze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Dimhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Robbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Legborn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt. coat buttons
Baſker, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſheers
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops compleat
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber is under the neceſſity of informing thoſe perſons who ſtand indebted to him for bread, that unleſs they immediately deliver flour to him at his Bakehouſe, they muſt hereafter expect to pay caſh, and alſo, that for the future he will deliver no bread, to any perſon whatever, without receiving at the ſame time flour, caſh or due bills.

JAMES M'PHERSON.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber having removed from his old ferry on the Monongahela, to the ferry houſe known by the name of ROSS's Ferry, oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, where he purpoſes ferrying man and horſe &c. and to keep a houſe of entertainment on the moſt reaſonable terms. Thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their commands.

He alſo intends carrying on the Boat Building buſineſs, thoſe who wiſh to be accommodated either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the weſtern country, by the public's moſt humble ſervant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

Foreign Intelligence.

STANDING armies have ever been the inſtrument of overturning the liberties of every free country; and this was inſtanced in the diſſolving by force the Parliament which ſat during the part of Cromwell's uſurpation. This Parliament governed the Commonwealth of England for five years, had acquired great reputation abroad, had reduced the kingdom of Portugal to their own terms, had recovered the dignity of the Britiſh flag at ſea, overcome the Dutch in ſeveral famous battles, ſecured the trade of England, and managed the Public expences with ſo much frugality that no eſtates were gained by private men upon the loſſes of the public, and at laſt, were paſſing an act for their own diſſolution, and ſetting the nation in a free and impartial Commonwealth; - of which the army being afraid, thought it neceſſary to diſſolve them; and accoringly Cromwell, while the Houſe was ſitting, called two files of muſqueteers into the Houſe, and pulled the Speaker out of the Chair, behaving himſelf moſt outrageouſly, villifying the Members, and bidding the ſoldiers take away that Fool's Bauble, the Mace, he put an end to the Parliament, and thereby deſtroyed the liberties of his country.

Change in the French Miniſtry.

On Saturday laſt, at 12 o'clock, the Archbiſhop of Sens, prime miniſter of France, was diſmiſſed from his employments, in conſequence of the diſorders occaſioned by his edicts of 16th and 18th ult. His diſmiſſion was followed by that of the whole party who have adviſed the king to contend with his parliaments. On Monday evening M. Necker was nominated miniſter and director general of the finances, his appointment was received in Paris with an univerſal joy. This intelligence comes by a courier extraordinary, arrived yeſterday from Paris to the French ambaſſador.

Engagement by land between the Swedes and Ruſſians.

The foreign information of this paper is always confirmed by ſucceeding events, and is now well authenticated, that a bloody engagement has happened between the Swedes and Ruſſians, on the borders of Finland. Every thing that could animate the troops of both ſides aſſiſted. Both the king of Sweden and the Grand Duke of Ruſſia headed their reſpective forces.

In the onſet the Ruſſians had conſiderably the advantage, and attacked the left wing of the Swediſh force with great bravery and effect - - takeing from them the whole of their artillery, with 500 priſoners. The king at the head of a few regiments inſtantly flew to their relief, and the ſoldiers, animated by the preſence and example of their ſovereign, rallied and charged afreſh with the greateſt fury and conduct, and put to flight the whole of the Ruſſian army. The Count Mutchim Pouſkin and 4000 priſoners, with the whole artillery, fell into the hands of the Swedes.

The Grand Duke retreated with the ſcattered remains of his army into the fortreſs of Wyburg, which was immediately inveſted by the king of Sweden.

The capture of Wyburg is of the laſt importance to Ruſſia, for ſhould it fall, Peterſburg muſt be open to every danger and attack, and in all probability will ſurrender. The plunder of this place would pay the expence of the whole war.

The above news is confirmed to us through various channels, and leaves but little room to doubt. It comes from three different quarters.

The report of a ſecond engagement by ſea between theſe powers, as it now comes to us, leaves little room to doubt its veracity. Letters from Pillau and Konigſberg ſpeake of it as certain. The loſs of the Ruſſians is two ſhips of the line, which, it is ſaid are arrived at Stockholm. The fight took place between Helſingfors and Revel.

The town of Frederickſham, in Ruſſian Finland, is inveſted by ſea and land, and has been cannonaded with great ſucceſs. The Swediſh armed galleys do great execution.

DUBLIN, August 23.

In a letter to a person of distinction in this city, received by yesterday's packet, we have the very important intelligence from the Hague, dated the afternoon of the 16th inst. "That a courier had, on that day at 11 o'clock, arrived at the imperial ambassador's from Vienna, preceded by two hussars with horns, with an account that the town and fortress of Choczim, in Moldavia, had, on the morning of the 1st of August, opened its gates to the combined imperialists, in consequence of a capitulation signed by the Seraskier, who commanded in the place, who could obtain no other terms than the garrison piling their arms outside the gates, and being allowed a safe conduct to Bender."

American News.

BOSTON, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Cronsloe Mole, (Russia) dated July 31, 1788, received by the brig Good Hope, which arrived here since our last, in a short passage from Russia.

"I find here nothing but war and preparations for war; the Swedes and Russians are earnestly engaged, there has been one battle with their fleets, and another with their armies. The Russians brot in here a ship of 60 guns, with the rear admiral of the Swedes; and the Swedes have taken a 74 from them; the report is, that the Russians have lost four sail of the line. I expect soon to hear of another engagement. for I fell in, two days ago with seven ships of the Swedes, and the port where their fleet is, is not above thirty five leagues from this place, and it is said their fleet is superior to the Russians. Yesterday I passed through the Russian fleet commanded by admiral Greig, consisting of 17 sail of the line and 4 frigates, they were not above ten leagues apart, and if the rest of the Swedes come out, there must be a severe action. Which of the armies got the better, I am not able to inform you, but by what I can learn, both were willing to retire."

By a gentleman from Berwick we are informed, that the following unhappy transaction took place there last Tuesday evening---Captain William Morris of that town, two or three years since, hired a small sum of money of Dr. Green of Dover: the doctor, the winter before last, had been dunning Morris for the money; Morris put him off so often, that he was obliged to sue him; accordingly he was taken some time that winter by a single writ. Morris being unable to satisfy the demand, was obliged to give bail. Mr. Jonathan Rawson of Dover, backed the writ for him a few months ago. The money not being paid, Mr. Rawson was sued, and had an execution out against him, but being unwilling to pay it, he went over to Berwick to see captain Morris, and took with him one major Wood, a sheriff of that town. Captain Morris just before had been out a gunning, but was then returned, and was sitting with his wife. Mr. Rawson let him know his business. Capt Morris said he was unable to pay the money, and finally declared he would not pay it. Mr. Rawson then gave the execution to major Wood, and told him he must make him secure upon the furniture that was then in the house. Morris then jumped up and said d-n you, you want furniture do you; I have a very pretty piece which I'll give you.

He then ran it to another room and brought his gun (they all three heard him cock the gun as he was coming in) on entering he presented it to Mr. Rawson's breast; Mr. Rawson put out his hand to push the gun from him, just as Morris's wife stepped up to interfere; the gun went off, passed Mr. Rawson and shot Mrs. Morris; the charge went into her body just back of the ribs, and lodged against her back bone; fortunately she had that morning put on a new pair of stays, which probably saved her life, for she was so near as to receive all the shot, wadding, and a large quantity of powder into her body. Dr. Hall Jackson was sent for immediately, and, after dressing the wound, pronounced it not mortal. The worst symptom she has is coughing up, at different times, some considerable quantities of blood.

NEWPORT, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benedict, of Lebanon, to the Rev. President Stiles, of Yale College, giving an account of a remarkable change in the complexion of an Indian.

"This Indian is about 50 years of age, he calls himself by the name of Samuel Adams, and was born at Farmington in Connecticut, he is tall and well made, his hair is long, coarse, and of the pure Indian black, but grows out of a perfectly white. He tells me that he began to whiten about two years before I saw him, which was in July, 1786; the white first appeared upon his breast and gradually spread from thence. I carefully examined him and found him to be entirely white, except the prominent parts of his face, viz his forehead, cheek bones, nose, and about his chin, which were of the pure Indian colour, and I think darker than common for that nation; the colours in his face did not form a shade by running into each other, but were both of them entire to the very line of contact, and exhibited a very grotesque appearance. His arms were white, but his hands were pied, and his fingers of the natural Indian colour; it was the same with his feet as with his hands, they were interspersed with the natural tawn, his toes are black, but his legs and thighs are wholly white: what is worthy of observation is, that the white is perfectly natural and very fair for an Englishman. I compared him with 14 or 15 persons that were at my house, of both sexes, and he was visibly the fairest: he told me that he had enjoyed an uninterrupted health both before and since he began to whiten. He appears pleased with his transmutation; but alas! he is still Indian enough to disregrad his promise, and to intoxicate himself with spirits. By information of others who have seen him since these observations were made, the remaining black still continues to disappear."

NEW-YORK, October 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Haven, member of the present general assembly, to a gentleman in Hartford, dated the 16th inst.

"We have made a law preventing the importation of convicts from foreign countries; another to prevent negro traffic; one to organize Congress. The assembly have agreed to adjourn to the first Thursday in January, and meet in this place. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Elsworth are senators."

The Russian force in the Black Sea consists of three ships of the line and five frigates, under the command of admiral Paul Jones. The prince of Nassau commands the galleys and gun boats, which being of a small draught of water, are calculated to fight on the shoals.

The Spanish squadron which was out has returned into port.

The cabinet of Versailles have it in contemplation to establish packets between Havre and some ports in the United States, which will perform their voyages regularly. They will be smaller vessels than those formerly employed in that service, which were sloops of war, and cost his most Christian majesty 120,000 livres annually.

The famous Marechal de Richlieu died on the 8th of August last, aged 92 years.

The marquis de la Luzerne, minister of his most Christian majesty at the court of Great-Britain, has returned to Paris with leave of his majesty.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

It is with singular pleasure that we inform our readers, that a surveyor spent 11 weeks in the woods last summer with 20 men, on the east branch of Susquehanna, during which time not a drop of spirits was tasted by any one of them. The surveyor declared, when he returned, that he never before did so much work of the kind in so short a time, and never with so much harmony. All his men returned in good health, and perfectly satisfied. The same number of men engaged in the same business four years ago, would have drank a hogshead of spirits.

We have been favored with the following official paper from France, printed at Versailles by M. Ph. De Pierres, first printer in ordinary to his most Christian majesty.

[Translation.

An Arret of his majesty's council of state: Fixing on the first of May next for holding the assembly of the states general of the kingdom, and suspending till that period, the re establishment of the Cour Pleniere.

Extract from the Registers of the king's council of states: dated the 8th of August. 1788.

THE king ordered by the arret of his council, dated the 5th of last July, that the result of the deliberations on the aforementioned arret, should be laid before him in the two first months of the year 1789, his majesty being desirous to convoke the states general of the kingdom immediately after those deliberations have been returned, and could not fix on a shorter time, because previous to that convocation, it will be necessary to assemble the provincial states in the provinces where they exist, and to re-establish them in those provinces where they are suspended; and to determine on the mode of election more especially in those provinces which have been annexed to the crown of France since the year 1614, in short to take a more convenient season than the winter for the transportation and assembling the deputies from all parts of the kingdom.

Since that arret has been delivered, his majesty has considered of the time, as well as the place where the above assembly of the states general should meet. He has not yet determined on the place, but his liege subjects may be assured that the precise time is fixed on for the 1st of May next; and it is with pleasure his majesty anticipates the time when he shall be surrounded by the representatives of that generous and faithful nation that he has the honor to preside over.

Assured to experience the happy effects of their collective zeal and love, he with joy looks forward with a firm hope of seeing tranquility and serenity succeed to turbulence and inquietude, order again established among all parties, the public debt entirely consolidated; and France rejoice, without interruption, in the weight and consideration extended to her; her population, her resources, and the character of her inhabitants. His majesty, at the same time, considering that the assembling of the states general taking place the 1st of May, five months and more will expire between that epocha and the time fixed for assembling the Cour Pleniere, which he has ordered to be re-established; that during all that time, and previous to the meeting of the states general, no ordinary law of the kingdom will be sent to that court, so that during those five months, it will be deprived of the exercise of its functions: and as his majesty in the interim, has been informed, that the re-establishment of that court has created alarms and uneasiness among his subjects, which his love for them ever prompts him to calm and remove, even though they should be ill grounded; he therefore has resolved to suspend the re establishment of that court till the meeting of the states general, and to attend to any representations that may be laid before him relative to the existence of the above court. After having thus determined the epoch of the states general, after having suspended till that time the re-establishment of the Cour Pleniere, his majesty trusts that with confidence and firmness, though with the necessary restrictions and modifications, which can minister to the wants of certain jurisdictions, and the privileges of certain provinces, he will pursue, as he has proposed, the execution of that which he has ordained for the reformation of justice in his kingdom, there will remain therefore, no doubt on the part of his subjects, but that they are done with a view to their particular interests; he informs them that the judges shall attend to their jurisdictions, and the several duties of their offices; that the different jurisdictions and tribunals shall not be unnecessarily multiplied, in short, that the poor shall find no impediment to obtain justice, from the difficulty of having recourse thereto. Further, his majesty promises to neglect nothing that can secure these advantages to his people, and firm to that system, in which the public interest is concerned, still more than his own authority, will never suffer him to deviate from; he will not permit any particular or public body to transgress the bounds to them prescribed for their government, at the same time that he gives the nation the entire exercise of those privileges, which of right belong to them.

Which, being our desire to carry into execution, on having heard the report: the king in council declares, and by these presents doth declare, that the states general shall convene on the first day of May next, at such place as shall be determined on by his majesty's future orders; his majesty wills, that the result of the deliberations demanded by the arret of the 5th of July last, be laid before him, within the time limited by the aforementioned arret, that he may be enabled on the receipt of the said return or report, to issue the necessary letters of convocation, and till the said states general are assembled, his majesty has suspended and does hereby suspend the re-establishment of the Cour Pleniere ordered by an edict bearing date in the month of May last.

It is also ordered by his majesty, that the present arret be printed, published, and posted up in every part of his kingdom; at the same time enjoining and commanding the lieutenant general of the police in the city of Paris, the intendants and commissaries of the different provinces to be aiding and assisting therein.

Done in the king's council of state, his majesty present, held at Versailles, the 8th day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

[Signed]

LAURENT de VILLDEUIL.

On Wednesday arrived at New York the Anthony captain Pooler, from Petersburgh in Russia. He left Cronstadt the 2d of August, and on his passage down the gulph of Finland, on the 4th of August, passed through the Russian fleet which was at anchor under the island of Wiborg, consisting of thirty five vessels, twenty one of which were of the line under

the command of admiral Greig: and on the 5th of Auguſt he fell in with a ſquadron of Swediſh men of war, conſiſting of four ſhips of the line and one frigate, which appeared to him to be freſh ſhips, and from their courſe he ſuppoſed were going to join the Swediſh fleet then on the coaſt of Finland.

Captain Pooler confirms the accounts we have had of the action that took place on the 17th of July, and ſaw at Cronſtadt the Swediſh ſhip Guſtave of 74 guns which had been taken in that engagement. The Ruſſians alſo loſt a ſhip of the line, beſides having ſeveral ſhips very much ſhattered; two 74's in particular, were obliged to go to Cronſtadt to repair; one of them commanded by captain Elphinſtone, an Engliſh officer, who, during the late war, commanded a ſhip on our coaſt.

From all accounts that cou'd be collected, it appears to have been a well fought battle, in which the commanders on both ſides have diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The Swediſh vice admiral, comte Wachtmeiſter, who was unfortunately taken, is particularly ſpoken of a brave and ſkilful officer, and whoſe ſhip was moſt aſtoniſhingly defended.

About the 9th of Auguſt three Ruſſian three deckers and a frigate, landed their marines on the Swediſh coaſt near Elſingburgh, which is nearly oppoſite Elſineur, where they burnt a ſmall fiſhing town. This ſquadron he underſtood was bound to the Mediterranean, where they were to join the Portugueſe fleet, which are to co operate againſt the Turks.

Three Ruſſian ſhips of 74 guns each, were nearly ready for launching when captain Pooler left Cronſtadt. He alſo confirms the account of an engagement in the Black Sea, in which the Turks loſt 8 ſhips of the line, ſix being burnt and two taken.

The empreſs was at Peterſburgh, and had not gone to Novogorod, as has been aſſerted in the foreign papers; nor was ſhe under any apprehenſion from the forces of Sweden.

Conſidering the ſituation and equality of the two fleets of Ruſſia and Sweden, another engagement may be expected.

Pittſburgh, November 15,

We learn that Dr. Franklin, a ſhort time ago, preſented the honorable vice preſident Redick with fifty pounds, as a donation to the academy lately erected in Waſhington, by an act of general aſſembly.

In addition to the returns of the members of council and aſſembly, already inſerted in our paper, we can add the following.

Bucks County.

Council. Amos Gregg.

Aſſembly. Gerardus Wynkoop, John Capman, Valentine Upp, Samuel Foulke.

Cheſter County.

Council. Richard Willing.

Aſſembly. James Moore, Richard Thomas, Mark Wilcox, John M'Dowell, Caleb James, Richard Downing.

Lancaſter County.

Aſſembly. Alexander Lowrey, Jacob Erb, James Clemſon, John Hopkins, Henry Derring, James Cuningham.

York County.

Aſſembly. Michael Schmyſer, David M'Clellan, Thomas Clingan, Henry Tyſon, Thomas Lilley, Joſeph Reed.

Berks County.

Aſſembly. Joſeph Heiſter, Gabriel Heiſter, Joſeph Sands, Daniel Broadhead, John Ludwig.

Northampton County.

Aſſembly. Peter Trexler, Peter Ealer, Conrad Ihrie, Stephen Balliot.

Northumberland County.

Aſſembly. Samuel Maclay, John White.

Dauphin County.

Aſſembly. Jacob Miley, Adam Orth, John Carſon

Extract from the Journal of Congreſs,

Friday, Auguſt 26, 1788.

On a report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Dane, Mr. Clark, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Baldwin, to whom was referred the report of a former committee, reſpecting the inhabitants of Poſt St. Vincents.

Reſolved, That meaſures be taken for confirming in their poſſeſſions and titles the French and Canadian inhabitants and other ſettlers at Poſt St. Vincents, who on or before the year 1783 had ſettled there, and profeſſed themſelves of the United States or any of them, and for laying off to them at their own expence the ſeveral tracts which they rightfully claim, and which may have been allotted to them according to the laws and uſuages of the government under which they have reſpectivelo ſettled.

That four hundred acres of land be reſerved and given to every head of a family of the above deſcription at Poſt St. Vincents.

That the governor of the weſtern territory cauſe to be laid out, at the public expence, in the form of a ſquare, adjoining to the preſent improvements at Poſt St. Vincents, and to whatever direction the ſettlers ſhall prefer, a tract of land ſufficient for compleating the above donations; which tracts ſhall afterwards be divided by lot among the ſettlers who are entitled to any part of the ſame, in ſuch manner as they ſhall agree.

On a report of the ſame committee, the following inſtructions to the governor of the weſtern territory were agreed to.

SIR,

You are to proceed without delay, except while you are neceſſarily detained by the treaty now on hand, to the French ſettlements on the river Miſſiſippi, in order to give diſpatch to the ſeveral meaſures which are to be taken according to the acts of the 20th of June laſt, and 28th inſt. of which a copy is encloſed for your information. You are to enquire whether there be any Indians who claim the lands on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi above the mouth of the Ohio---and if there be any ſuch Indians, you are immediately to take meaſures for holding a treaty with them, and extinguiſhing their claim at leaſt to ſo much of the territory as you find deſcribed in the aforeſaid acts, and in the ſeveral acts of October 22d, 1787, relative to lands on the Miſſiſippi. If you find it cheapeſt and beſt to extinguiſh the claim of thoſe Indians by agreeing to furniſh them annually with a certain allowance in corn, or other proviſions for a term not exceeding ten years, you will contract accordingly. When you have examined the titles and poſſeſſions of the ſettlers on the Miſſiſippi in which they are to be confirmed, and given directions for laying out the ſeveral ſquares, which the ſettlers may divide as they think beſt among themſelves by lot, you are to report the whole of your proceedings to Congreſs.

After you ſhall have diſpatched the ſeveral matters committed to your care on the Miſſiſippi, you will take Poſt St. Vincents on your return, where you are to purſue the meaſures directed to be taken by the act of this day, and report your proceedings accordingly.

Monday evening laſt, about nine o'clock a melancholy accident happened in the family of George Wallace, Eſq. of this town; a ſhort time after his young and only daughter Iſabella had retired to reſt, the joice of the floor above which ſhe was lying gave way, by which ſhe was unfortunately killed. What is very remarkable, her mother and three brothers were in the ſame room and received no hurt.

On the DEATH of an Amiable Child, the Infant Daughter of George Wallace, Eſq. occaſioned by the unfortunate accident on Monday laſt.

SWIFT flew the meſſenger of fate; on wings
Fleeter than winds th' unwelcome herald came;
Death's keeneſt dart he in his quiver brings.
And hurls it ſudden as the lightnings flame.

A youthful victim was his deſtin'd prey,
Fair as the dewy roſe bud in the morn,
Sweet as the fragrant ornaments of May
Whoſe infant blooms the early year adorn.

"Inſatiate ſpoiler!" why thy jav'lin throw
At one ſo promiſing, ſo fair, ſo young?
Some wretch oppreſs'd with poignancy of woe
To meet the unerring ſhaft had forward ſprung.

Mortal repine not, 'twas high heav'n's decree
The thorny paths of life ſhe ne'er ſhould know;
Happy, thrice happy, is ſhe doom'd to be,
Forever reſcu'd from this vale of woe.

Weep not for her, but ah! her parents grief
Calls forth keen ſorrows pearl from pity's eye:
To them what balſam can afford relief?
What balm can ſtop the boſom rending ſigh?

But ſee religion comes their woes t' aſſuage,
With meek eye'd reſignation in her train:
Soon may their powers expel griefs ſubtle rage,
Soon may they both † their wonted calm regain.

HUMANITAS.

November 13th, 1788.

† Parents.

The Dublin Evening Poſt has the following paragraphs:--"After a long night of darkneſs and confuſion, America, like another Phenix riſing out of the flames, begins to emerge from the anarchy attendant on a tedious war. Their ſeats of learning are again renewed; genius ſeeks her favorite retreats---ſcience and induſtry are progreſſively leading to what will make the ſons and daughters of America accompliſhed in ſociety, uſeful to themſelves, and beneficial to their fellow citizens.

"These reflections were ſuggeſted by a private letter, which informs us of the proceedings at the firſt commencement of Columbia College, held not long ſince in the city of New York. The moſt reſpectable and numerous aſſembly of ladies and gentlemen, including the honorable Congreſs, were preſent at the ſolemnity.

"At noon a grand proceſſion ſet out from the College, and went to St. Paul's church, when the Rev. Mr. Provoſt opened the buſineſs of the day with a diſcourſe ſuitable to the occaſion.

"Various Latin and Engliſh orations were delivered on their return to the college, and the remainder of the day ſpent in univerſal feſtivity."

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to the late partnerſhips of CRAIG, BAYARD, & Co DANIEL BRITT & Co. ISAAC CRAIG & Co. and TURNBULL, MARMIE & Co. of this place, and JOHN BORRMAN & Co. of Muddy creek, Waſhington county, all of which companies being diſſolved; that in conſequence of the inattention paid to the ſeveral notifications that have been given, in order to diſcharge the debts due to thoſe ſeveral companies; the ſubſcriber is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing them, that unleſs the debts aforeſaid are diſcharged, or ſatisfactory arrangements made to WILLIAM J. MILLER of Pittſburgh, and JOHN BORRMAN at Muddy creek, on or before the 10th day of December next, ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all ſuch debts, without reſpect of perſons, by Robert Galbraith, Eſquire, and John Woods, Eſquire, attornies at law, appointed for that purpoſe.

WILLIAM TURNBULL,
Attorney for the concerned.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make payment by the 25th of December next, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of commencing ſuits without reſpect of perſons. He will receive in payment flower, whiſkey, pork, beef, oats, corn, &c. &c.

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 13, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, that unleſs they pay off their balances on or before the firſt day of January next, their accounts will be put into ſuit without reſpect of perſons, as the ſubſcriber intends leaving the ferry where he now lives, all thoſe who have any demands againſt him are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement.

MARCUS HULING.

Alleghany county, Nov. 14, 1788.

WHEREAS Mr. Alexander Parker employed the ſubſcriber and his team to haul a quantity of goods from Carliſle to Pittſburgh laſt March, which goods Mr. Parker ſaid were the property of a certain Benjamin Lippencot, who was to meet the ſubſcriber and pay him the carriage money, being ſeventeen pounds fifteen ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency: And whereas the ſaid Mr. Lippencot, nor no other perſon for him have hitherto appeared in order to pay the money to the ſubſcriber, this is to acquaint the ſaid Benjamin Lippencot, that if he or ſome other perſon for him does not appear and pay the abovementioned ſum to Mr. John Ormſby of Pittſburgh, (who has the goods in his poſſeſſion) on or before the 25th day of this month, and ſix dollars for hawling ſaid goods to Carliſle, which was paid by Mr. Parker, the ſaid goods ſhall then be ſold at public vendue, in the town of Pittſburgh, in order to diſcharge the above debts, which with the coſt of ſtorage and adverti ſement ſhall be deducted from the amount of ſales, and the remainder, if any, ſhall be paid to Mr. Lippencot or order, by ſaid Mr. John Ormſby, on demand. Witneſs my hand this 13th day of November, 1788.

MATHEW IRWIN.

Witneſs preſent.
George Gibſon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious INN, opposite to John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General, in Market-street, near the corner of Seventh-street, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horse.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the most reasonable terms, by the public's humble servant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N. B. Persons having business in the land office, may be assisted in forwarding their business without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the shortest notice.

Philadelphia, Receiver General's Office, September 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 20th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a PUBLIC SALE will commence on *Wednesday* the 19th day of November next, at the *Coffee House* in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS, within "the Reserved Tract opposite Pittsburgh," agreeably to a Plan of the same.

The Purchase money will be receivable in Gold or Silver, Bills of Credit of this State of the last Emission, or Certificates upon which Interest is by Law made payable at the state treasury, and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The Sales to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A Plan of said Lots may be seen at the Coffee House aforesaid, and also at the Printing Office in Pittsburgh. It is expected by the Land Officers that any applications or business sent them by the post, shall come post paid.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of SAMUEL M'KAY, deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and settled, by

STEPHEN BAYARD, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land situate on Streers run, in the county of Washington, containing 150 acres, about half a mile from Small's mill, and four from Pittsburgh. There are 40 acres cleared, and two good cabins on said land, bounded by lands of Robert Young, William M'Laughlin, John Wilson and others. Part payment will be taken in produce, and time will be given for part of the purchase money. Apply to same Laughlin on the premises, or to the subscriber on Plumb-creek.

EBENEZER MAGOFFIN

September 24, 1788.

LAST NOTICE,

TO all those who are indebted to the partnership of Messrs. A. & J. Tannehill, either by bond, note, or book account, that if they do not make immediate settlements and pay off the same to the subscriber, or make such other arrangements as may be satisfactory, may depend on being sued without respect to persons, by

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, October 10, 1788.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, esquire, doctor of laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the courts of over and terminer and general goal delivery in and for the said state, the honorable William Augustus Atlee, esquire, and the honorable George Bryan, esquire, justices of the said supreme court, have issued their precept to me directed, for holding a court of over and terminer and general goal delivery at the town of Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, on Monday the seventeenth day of November next.

Notice is hereby given to all justices of the peace, the coroners and constables within the county of Westmoreland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrances to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done, and all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Greensburgh the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the thirteenth year of American independence.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

God save the Commonwealth!

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber are hereby desired to take notice, that unless they do pay off the same, or make such arrangements as may be satisfactory, they will be sued without respect to persons, by

NATHL. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1788.

WHEREAS a certain John Kennedy, senior, of Rostrover township, Westmoreland county, did by an advertisement dated the 11th July, 1788, inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette, forewarn all persons from trusting his wife Catharine Kennedy, and giving as his reasons for so doing, that she was striving to take away his character, and wasting his effects, &c. The subscriber, wishing to contradict a report which might operate much to her prejudice, takes this method to inform the public, that by a number of respectable persons she can prove, what the said John Kennedy has asserted, to be entirely false; and that the said John Kennedy, after living 37 years in peace and quietness with her, has abandoned her for the sake of a married woman he has taken up with.

her
Catharine + Kennedy,
mark.

October 14, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those that have applied for lots in the town lately laid out at the mouth of the Loyalhannon, that the lottery will be drawn at the house of Mr. John Cummins, in Greensburgh, on Thursday the 27th of November next, where proper persons will be appointed to conduct the lottery in whom the greatest confidence can be placed, that justice will be done to every adventurer. There are a few tickets yet for sale, which may be had by applying to William Perry any time before the lottery, and on the same terms that was previously made known in this Gazette, which is, that every adventurer has to pay twenty shillings specie when they receive the ticket, and seven shillings and six pence per annum, but if the purchaser pays forty shillings more on or before the expiration of one year from the lottery, that will entitle him to the lot free from quit rent for ever. From the beautiful situation of this place, with many other natural advantages, added to the benefits that will arise from the Frankstown road which is now opening, affords the greatest prospect of its being a capital place for trade and rapid improvement. There is fifty acres of land adjoining the town that will be given for commons, free for ever, and also indisputable titles will be given by,

SAMUEL FINDLEY, }
WILLIAM PERRY, } Proprietors.

October 22, 1788.

AS but little attention has been paid to the late advertisement of Braden and Wylie; this is to give the last notice to all those who are indebted to said partnership, that if they do not make settlements with George Wallace, Esq; and A. Tannehill, or either of them, on or before the 1st of November next, may depend on being sued without respect to persons, by

WILLIAM BRADEN

THOMAS WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1788.

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are requested to meet at the house of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, August 26th, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscribers at widow Myers's on Turtle creek, on the 23d of October last, a Bay MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, trots and paces, no brand a white spot on the near side below the saddle flap, about as large as a copper. Whoever takes up said Mare and brings her to me shall have Two Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, or if delivered to Dunning M'Nair one dollar.

MATTHEW M'KINNEY,
living near the New-Store.

Nov. 4, 1788.

RUNAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry on Shenandoah, in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 14th and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speaks slow, has a remarkable way of grining his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made and not so strait, nor altogether so black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech, and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set, large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complaisant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathing such as country cloth habits, striped in the warp; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breeches made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts, &c. such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other clothes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs.

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Pittsburgh, October 10, 1788.

A PROCLAMATION.

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